

CINCINNATI

in Bronze



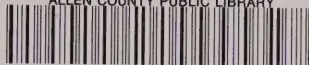
The Cover

Far and wide the Tyler Davidson Fountain is the symbol of Cincinnati. A gift to the city by Henry Probasco in memory of his brother-in-law Tyler Davidson, the fountain has ornamented the city's heart since its dedication in 1871.

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CINCINNATI

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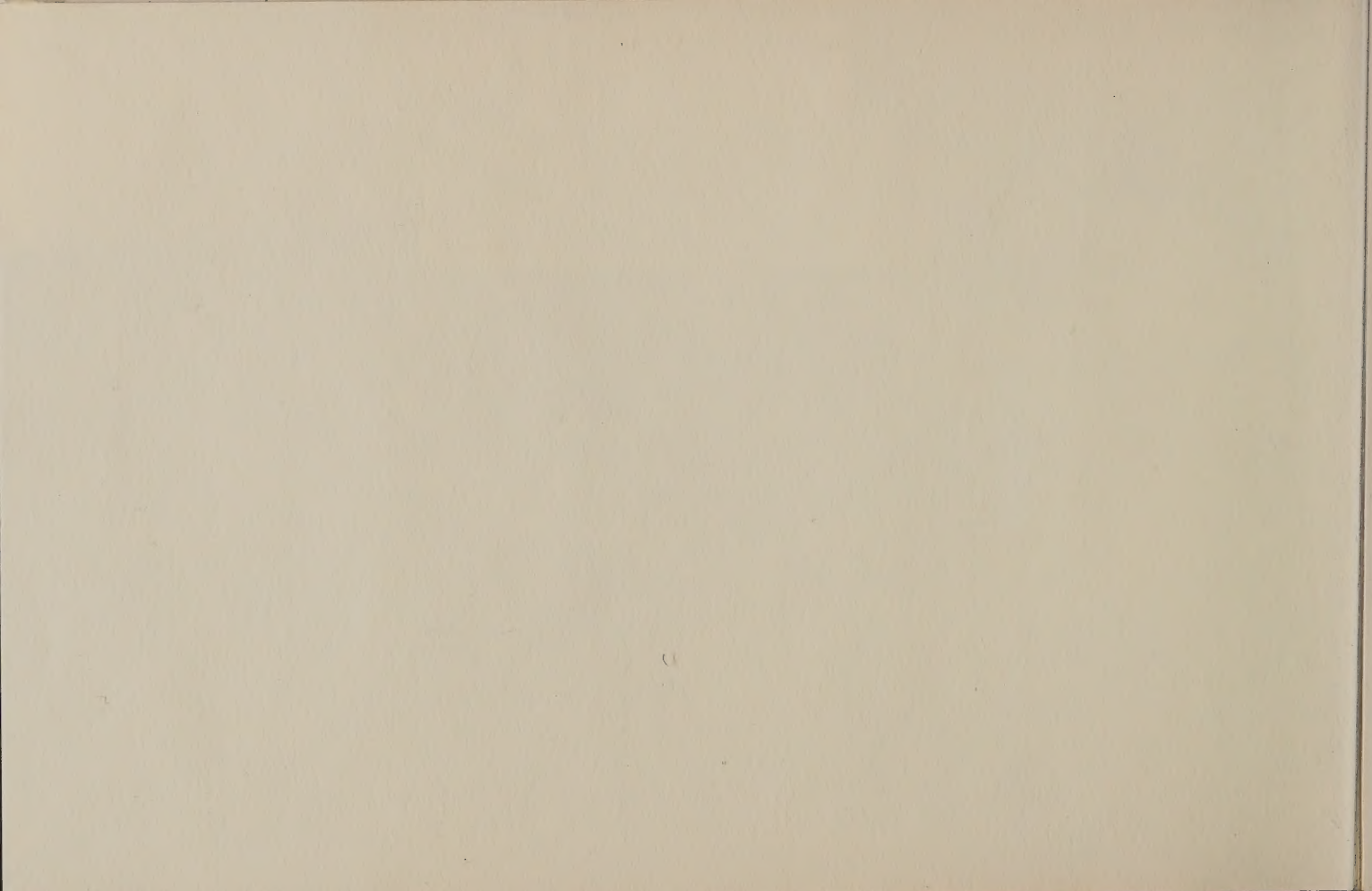


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Stimson, George P.
Cincinnati in bronze

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CINCINNATI



in Bronze

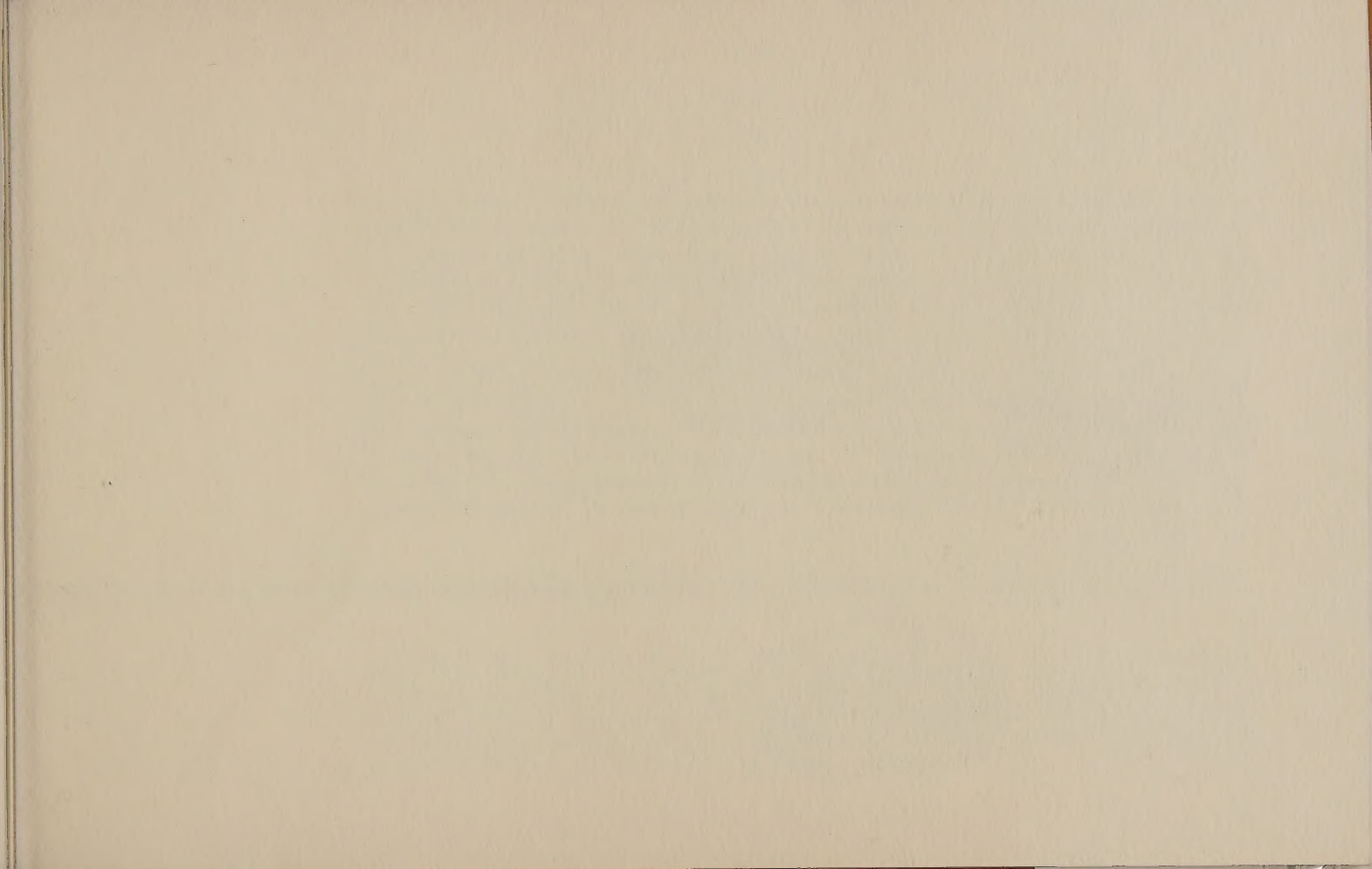
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FIRST EDITION

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*Lithographed by Young & Klein, Inc.
Cincinnati 23, Ohio*





Losantiville 1789



Cincinnati 1960

Cincinnati's history has been told through monuments



Cincinnati 1870

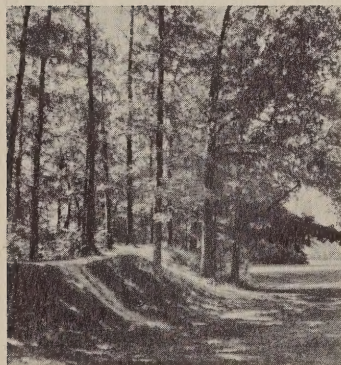
Carved from the wilderness and made safe from the Indians, the old Northwest, formally established as a territory by Congress through the Ordinance of 1787, has blossomed into five busy and prosperous states located in the industrial and cultural heart of the nation. Overland and by flatboat down the Ohio River, the settlers had come to make a home in the new land. Founded in 1788, Losantiville, the first permanent settlement in the Miami Country, was already a thriving community when Ohio, the first of the territorial commonwealths to become a state, was admitted into the Union in 1803. Through the years a great city with a population of more than half a million people has grown from a few log cabins huddled about Fort Washington. Cincinnati, once having enjoyed the honor of being the largest city west of the Allegheny Mountains and the meat packing center of the world, was to be surpassed by newer cities when she was already mature. Yet the "Queen City" remains a vital center of the nation, still taking advantage of her strategic location high on the bank of the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Licking River, a fact responsible for her early name Losantiville.

of bronze erected to those who fought for her safety and guided her growth.

The Indian trails have become great arterial highways, the early school houses are great institutions of learning, and the people, as a result of their heritage, have gained prominence in education, science, government, and the fine arts. Fortunately, Cincinnati has never lost the individuality that caused Longfellow to hail her as the "Queen of the West, in her garlands dressed, on the banks of the Beautiful River."



*Before history was written
in the Ohio Valley, Indians
built mounds, symbolic of*



*One of the most familiar of the
Mound Builder works is Fort
Ancient, a rambling earthwork
fortification overlooking the
Little Miami. The walls at left,
now low and rounded, were
probably built to protect a vil-
lage from marauders. Frequent
openings in the wall may have
been closed by wooden stock-
ades. The Twin Mounds, above,
are a feature of the fort.*

Scattered throughout the Ohio Valley are tree and grass-covered mounds of earth, all that remain of the labors of three groups of so-called "Mound Builders" who settled here two thousand years before the birth of Christ. They disappeared, perhaps 450 years ago, driven out by the Indian tribes who themselves later surrendered to white settlers. One theory suggests that the Mound Builders were descendants of wandering Maya Indians from Mexico—and certainly some of their cultural achievements suggest a connection. But while their origin and fate at present remain a mystery, their burial and ceremonial mounds and earthwork fortifications stand as their monuments.



a strange culture.

While the French were the first white people to follow the course of the Ohio, they continued westward. It remained for the Americans to bring the Indians in line by treaty and prepare the way for the first settlement. At Fort Finney, near the mouth of the Big Miami, the first treaty was made.

FORT FINNEY

A COMPANY OF SOLDIERS FROM FORT PITT LANDED AT THE MOUTH OF THE GREAT MIAMI, OCTOBER 22, 1765, AND IMMEDIATELY BEGAN THE BUILDING OF A FORT NEAR THIS SITE. IT WAS NAMED "FORT FINNEY" IN HONOR OF MAJOR WILLIAM FINNEY WHO WAS IN COMMAND OF THE OPERATION.

THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS HAD COMMISSIONED GENERALS GEORGE ROGERS CLARK, RICHARD BUTLER, AND SAMUEL H. PARSONS TO MAKE A PEACE TREATY WITH THE SHAWNEE INDIANS AND TO MARK OFF LANDS TO BE ALLOTTED TO THAT TRIBE.

THIS SITE WAS CHOSEN AS BEING MOST CONVENIENT TO THE PRINCIPAL BODY OF SAVAGES AND NEARLY AN EQUAL DISTANCE FROM THE RAPIDS, LOUISVILLE, THE INTERIOR PART OF KENTUCKY, AND LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

INVITATIONS WERE SENT TO THE RESERVANT INDIANS, WHO FINALLY MET AT THE COUNCIL HOUSE NEAR THE FORT DURING THE MIDDLE OF JANUARY, 1766. ON JANUARY 31, 1766 THE TREATY WITH THE SHAWNEE NATION WAS SIGNED, RESULTING IN THE ULTIMATE REMOVAL OF HOSTILE INDIANS FROM THIS AREA.

ERECTED BY THE CHICKASAW AND CHEROKEE COMMISSIONERS

COLUMBIA

FIRST SETTLEMENT IN HAMILTON COUNTY

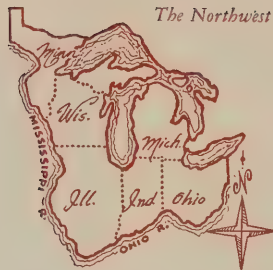
In this vicinity, Major Benjamin Stites and 26 men and women from New Jersey founded the town of Columbia, November 18, 1788. Major Stites, intending to establish a great city, had purchased in the previous year, 20,000 acres of land at the mouth of the Little Miami River. Columbia was typical of many of the early wilderness settlements. It consisted of a cluster of log houses protected from Indian attack by a stockade and strategically placed block-houses. Beyond the town to the east, the pioneers planted their crops on the fertile river bottoms of the Little Miami, still known as Turkey Bottom.

RECEIVED IN 1970
THE OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
THE OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY
PREPARED BY ALBERT A. HENRECHS

In November, 1788, the Columbia settlement was founded on the banks of the Ohio, near the mouth of the Little Miami. Columbia was the first of the two settlements that mark the beginnings of Cincinnati.

One month later, pioneers landed at Yeatman's Cove, and from the timber of their boats started a settlement which was named Losantiville, a coined word meaning "town opposite the mouth of the Licking."

The Northwest Territory



CINCINNATI

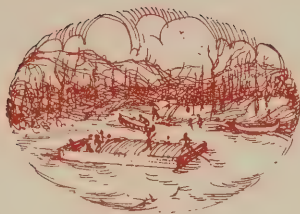
HONORING THE FIRST BOATLOAD OF PIONEERS LANDING AT YEATMAN'S COVE FRONT AND SYCAMORE STREETS DECEMBER 26, 1788 FOUNDING THE CITY OF LOSANTIVILLE LATER KNOWN AS CINCINNATI

COL. ROBT. PATTERSON
NORRIE BRIDGEMAN
HENRY BECKING
SAMUEL BLACKBURN
THOMAS BRUCE
ROBERT CALDWELL
JAMES CAMPBELL
MATTHEW CAMPBELL
JAMES CAMPBELL
WILLIAM CONNOR
DAVIDSON
BENJAMIN DUMONT
JAMES DUMONT
JULIEN

WALTERS DENHAM
ISAAC FREEMAN
MATTHEW FOWLER
THOMAS GIZZARD
FRANK HENRY
CAPTAIN HENRY
EVERETT HENRY
THOMAS HENRY
HENRY HINDSEY
DAVID MCCOY
JAMES MCCOY
WILLIAM MCCOY
WILLIAM MCCOY
JAMES MONSON

ISAAC BUDLOW
SAMUEL MCCOY
JOHN FORNEY
EVAN SHELLEY
JAMES SPOONER
JESSE STEWART
RICHARD STEWART
JOSEPH STEWART
SCOTT STEWART
JOHN VANCE
JAMES VAN VANCE
JAMES VAN VANCE
JOHN VAN VANCE
JOHN VAN VANCE

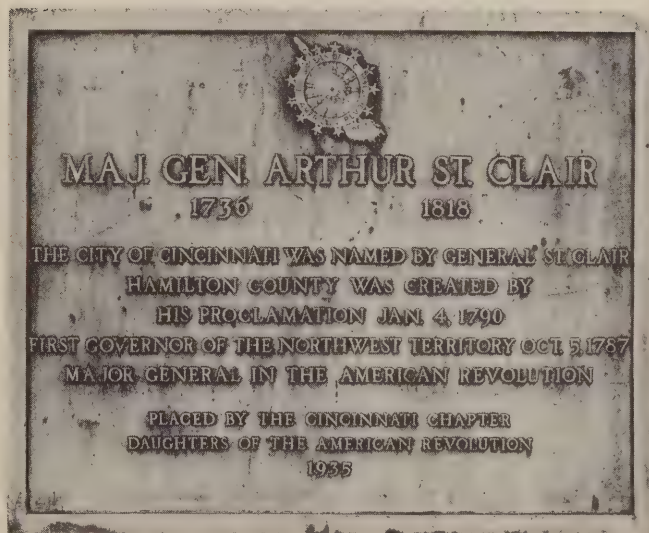
PLACED BY THE CINCINNATI GIRLS
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

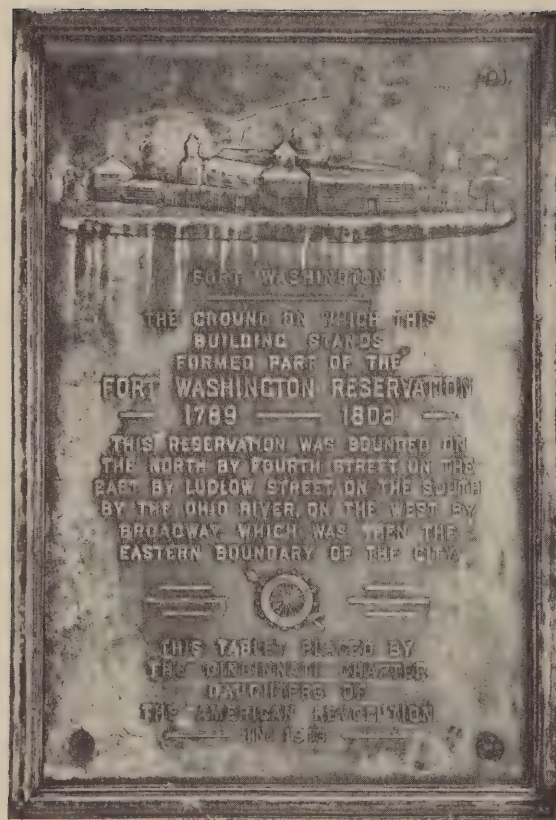


*Down the river, into a new land,
the settlers came to found a city.*

For perhaps 300 years, from the time the Mound Builders disappeared until the pioneers arrived, the Indians of historic times—Shawnees, Mingoes, Wyandots, and the Miamis—roamed the land between the two Miami Rivers. Then, in 1787, Congress passed the Northwest Ordinance, which opened the land beyond the Ohio to settlement. Judge John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, purchased over 300,000 acres of land bounded by the two Miami Rivers and sold it to prospective settlers. Two leaders emerged: Major Benjamin Stites, who headed the party which founded Columbia; and Colonel Robert Patterson, whose group founded Losantiville, the future Cincinnati. The time was late fall, 1788.

General Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the Northwest Territory, changed Losantiville's name to Cincinnati in honor of the "Society of the Cincinnati." This organization of Revolutionary War officers emulated the Roman hero who left his plow to lead his nation in battle.





In its wisely chosen location on the slopes above the river and opposite the mouth of the Licking, Fort Washington controlled the Miami Valley, and the Indian trails southward into Kentucky and northward toward the Great Lakes.

Fort Washington brought protection into

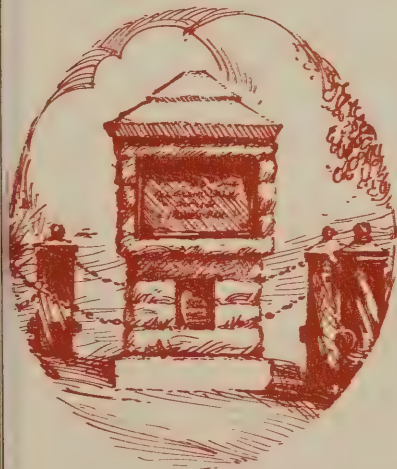
With but a few scattered settlements along the banks of the Ohio, the Northwest Territory still remained a wilderness. The Indians roamed at will and sometimes resented the encroachment of the whites and attacked the isolated settlements. Military protection was needed, not only to encourage the growth of the infant communities, but to impress the Indians with the power of the Federal Government. Therefore, in August, 1789, Major John Doughty, Captain David Strong, two subalterns, and seventy soldiers came down the Ohio from Marietta to construct a fort in the Miami Country. Losantiville was selected as the most strategic location. The structure, which consisted of a high stockade connecting its five blockhouses and enclosing the headquarters, barracks, and storehouses, was named Fort Washington. By the beginning of 1790, General Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the Northwest Territory, had taken command, and General Josiah Harmar, with three hundred regulars, manned the fort.

the Miami Country.



Although plans of the fort are still in existence, its exact location was in doubt, as a result of errors in surveying. With the discovery of the remains of the powder magazine at Third St. and Broadway, the problem was solved. Many of the timbers unearthed were still intact.

The monument at left, sculptured of native stone, representing a frontier blockhouse, stood on Third Street before the home of Dr. Daniel Drake. Dedicated in 1901, the monument marked the site of Fort Washington, built, 1789 and demolished, 1808.



FORT WASHINGTON POWDER MAGAZINE

Beneath this building lies the powder magazine of Fort Washington, the major military outpost of the United States in the Northwest Territory, 1789-1808. The magazine was uncovered in October, 1952 when footers were being excavated. It is the only significant, identifiable evidence of the fort which has been found.

The magazine was a five-sided structure made of hand-hewn timbers and planking. It was approximately 25 feet deep. Here was stored the ammunition for the expeditions of the Indian Wars (1790-1795) which broke the Indian resistance and opened the Northwest Territory to peaceful American settlement.

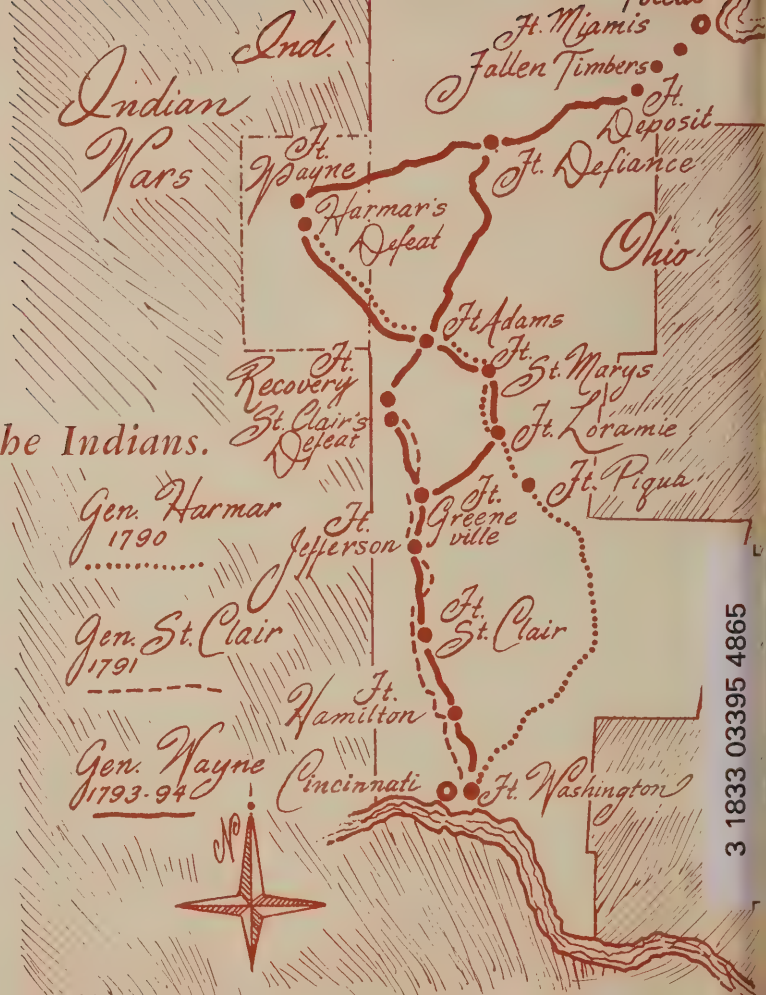
ERECTED 1959 BY
THE WESTERN AND SOUTHERN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY



General Anthony Wayne

General Wayne finally subdued the Indians.

While Fort Washington was strong enough to protect Cincinnati and Columbia, the Indians still caused trouble in the north. In September, 1790, General Harmar led a force of nearly 1,500 against "the savages" and suffered a near disaster. A year later, General St. Clair led an army of 1,400 into a crushing defeat near the present town of Celina. It remained for General "Mad Anthony" Wayne to bring peace to the frontier. With careful preparation and a well drilled body of men, he routed the Indians under the famed Little Turtle in the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794 and concluded the Treaty of Greene Ville the following year.



GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE'S CAMP "HOBSON'S CHOICE"

May 9 - October 7, 1793

Here Wayne drilled his troops, laid in supplies, and prepared for his victory over the hostile Indian forces at the Battle of Fallen Timbers, August 20, 1794.

ERECTED IN 1985
BY
INDIAN HILL CHAPTER, S.A.R.
IN THE BICENTENNIAL YEAR OF OHIO STATEHOOD

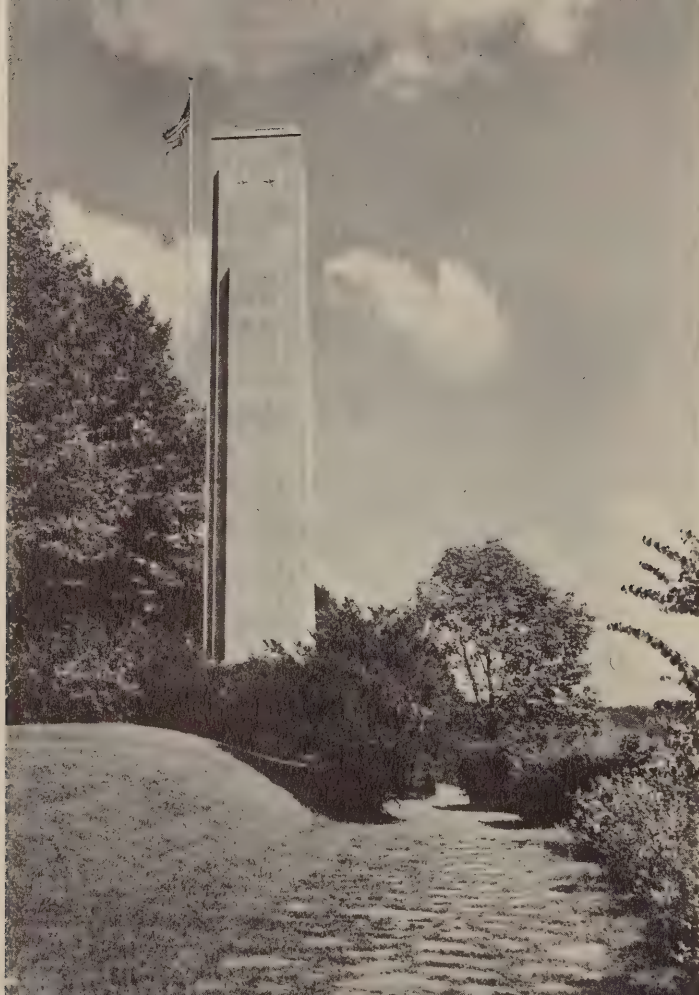
Flood conditions near Fort Washington forced Gen. Wayne to drill his troops elsewhere. He selected a site near present Fourth and Mound Streets and named it "Hobson's Choice" after the habit of an English liveryman, who gave travelers no choice but to accept the horse nearest the door.

Through the forests led the trails to the wilderness, routes now marked by great highways and broad parkways penetrating the industrial heart of Ohio. The Millcreek Valley provided the easiest and safest route north from the river into Indian country.



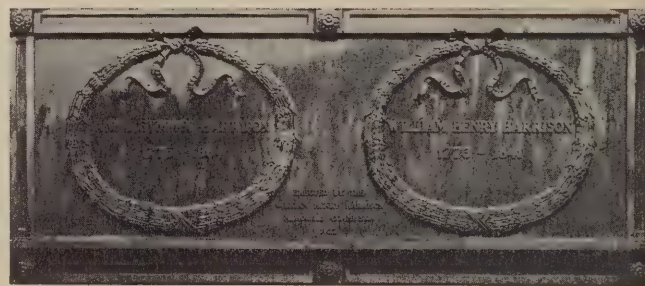
Approximately at this point two Ohio military trails branched. Reading Road follows the marches of Bowman, Clark, Harmar, Harrison, Clay and Shelby, 1779-1812. Central Parkway follows the route of St. Clair and Wayne, 1791-1793.

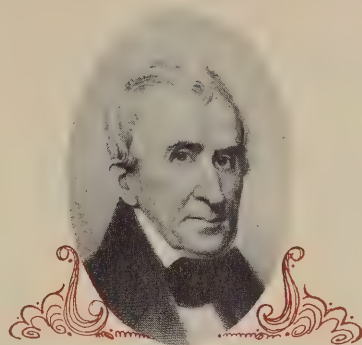
OHIO DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE - 1985



Beneath the impressive marble shaft of the Harrison Memorial at left, within a much older crypt, lie the bodies of William Henry Harrison and his wife, Anna Symmes Harrison. The memorial, containing the simple, bronze headstone marker below, stands near the Harrison home and overlooks the Ohio at North Bend.

Ohio's first President



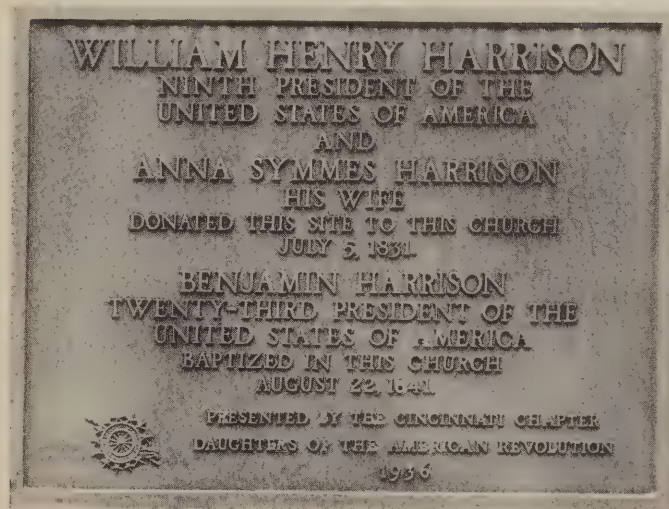


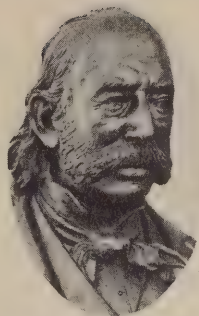
General William Henry Harrison

matured in the old northwest.

As the settlements grew, the problems of government also grew in the Northwest Territory. A leader in the territory was William Henry Harrison, a young Virginian, who eventually became ninth President of the United States. He married Anna, daughter of John Cleves Symmes, and later became territorial secretary. At North Bend, where the Ohio makes a broad sweep to the southward, he built his home and reared his family. A grandson, Benjamin, was also to become President. From North Bend, Harrison rode off to war and, finally, to the White House. In the land he loved so well, he lived, worshipped, and was buried.

In Cleves, just over the hill from North Bend, stands the old Cleves Presbyterian Church, built upon land donated for the purpose by William and Anna Harrison. In the community lived John Cleves Symmes, the man who envisioned the great metropolis that is Cincinnati. He is buried in a simple grave on a hillside nearby.





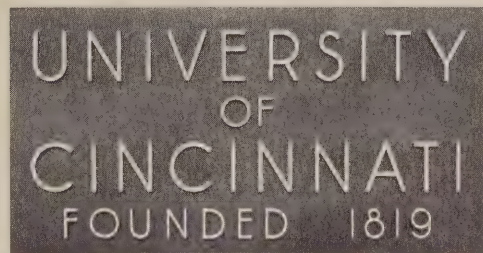
Rabbi Isaac Meyer Wise

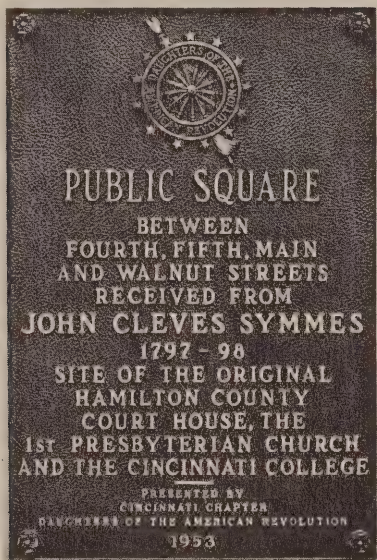
Rabbi Isaac Meyer Wise, champion of Reformed Judaism in America, founded the Hebrew Union College in 1875. The Cincinnati College, chartered in 1819, formed the foundation for the University of Cincinnati, marked at right, the largest municipal university in the nation.

Education also flourished.

With the churches came the schools. The first subscription school was opened at Columbia in 1790, and two years later another was opened in Cincinnati; but it was not until 1829 that a school in Cincinnati opened its doors to the public. From these humble beginnings have developed the excellent educational facilities of the "Queen City", with its fine public and parochial systems of elementary and secondary schools and its outstanding colleges and universities. Individually and as a group, Cincinnatians have strongly supported a search for learning. As a result these educational institutions are a standard for the nation.

Far from the original site William Woodward donated for educational purposes, his figure, shown at right, stands before the school that honors his name. Woodward High School, founded in 1831, was the first High School west of the Alleghenies. The previous building, now Cutter Junior High School, Thirteenth and Sycamore Sts., honors his wife Abigail.



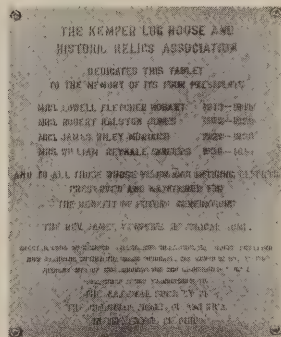


Cincinnati's Public Square is not where Judge Symmes had planned, as the tablet above, located on the Mercantile Library Building shows. Fountain and Government Squares, in the city's heart, are nearby and serve as the Public Square.

The Community grew rapidly, but early homes

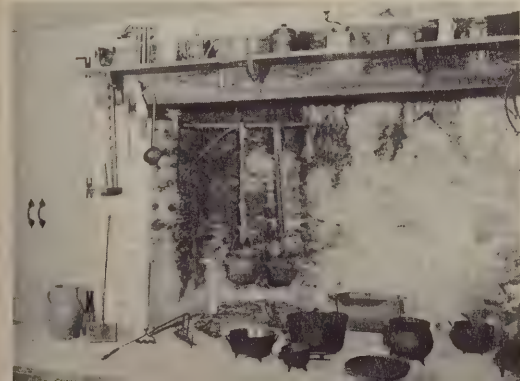
The Kemper Log House, lower right, oldest building in the Miami Purchase, was built in 1804. The house was located on the east side of Kemper Lane and from it Reverend James Kemper went forth to preach in Cincinnati and vicinity. In 1912 it was moved to the Cincinnati Zoological Gardens, where it is maintained in its original condition with furnishings of pioneer times.

When Charles Dickens came to Cincinnati in 1842 during his American tour, he wrote of her as a "beautiful city; cheerful, thriving, and animated." Well she might be described, for in the half century of her life, Cincinnati had sprung northward from the river bank with a population of more than 50,000 and was the acknowledged leader of the Middle West. Her wharves swarmed with river traffic and commerce; business on the nearly completed Miami and Erie Canal boomed; her schools flourished; and her cultural life, so much a part of the city through the years, was beginning to take form. Cincinnati was already the "Queen City."



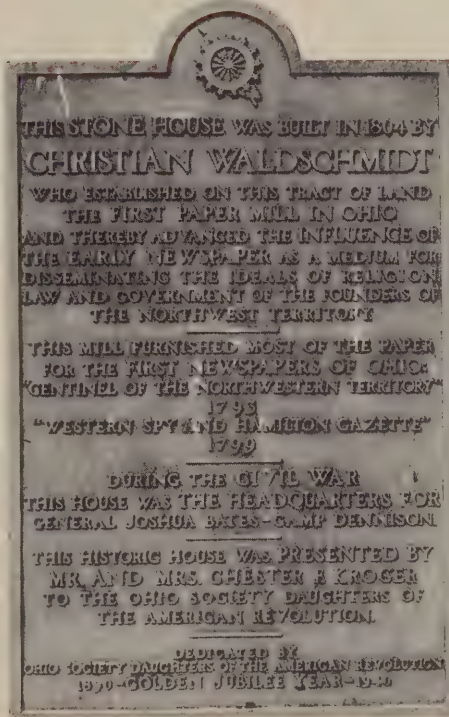
remain to recall Cincinnati's past as a pioneer settlement.

Her founders had looked to the future. Land had been set aside for public use, churches, education, and a public square. Not only did the community cater to her own needs, but also served a continually expanding area, of which Cincinnati was the hub. The log cabins were rapidly disappearing, to be replaced by substantial buildings of brick and stone. These buildings provide a quiet reminder of the past, in the modern city beside the Ohio's banks. Yet, even a century ago, thanks to the influx of German immigrants, she was already a cosmopolitan community.



Near Camp Dennison, where Civil War recruits trained in the Little Miami Bottoms, stands the Christian Waldschmidt house. Rough hewn of stone and timber, it was the mansion of the founder of the village of New-Germany.

A typical kitchen of the nineteenth century is found in the Waldschmidt house. Within the huge fireplace, far left, the cooking was done, the heavy iron kettles simmering over the hard wood fire. Coffee grinders, candle molds, and trivets adorn the mantel.





On the brow of Alms Park, Stephen Collins Foster sits, pensively gazing across the river he knew and loved to Kentucky, which he immortalized in his beloved folk song, "My Old Kentucky Home." The statue is the work of Arthur Ivone.



One of a row of red brick buildings on Eighth St., between Vine and Walnut, marked with the tablet above, was occupied by Thomas Buchanan Read. A painter and poet, Read gained fame from his poem written on hearing of Gen. Phil Sheridan's rush to rally his demoralized troops and lead them to a Union victory at Cedar Creek.

*Writers,
Poets, and*

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE!

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WILLIAM SHIRES, LESSEE & MANAGER.
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WAR PRICES!

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FIRST APPEARANCE ON ANY STAGE
OF A BEAUTIFUL AND ACCOMPLISHED

YOUNG LADY OF CINCINNATI

IN THE CHARACTER OF

TOPSEY!

IN

THE SIX ACT VERSION

OF

**UNCLE TOM'S
CABIN**

BY WHOM

ALL THE GREAT STARS

THE CELEBRATED

SANFORD MINSTRELS!

AND THE

IMMENSE NEW STOCK COMPANY!

WILL APPEAR.

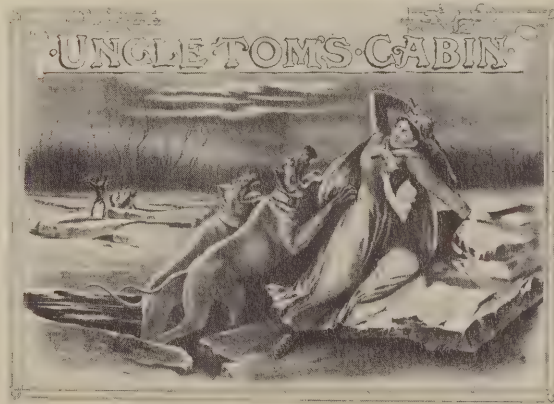
Composers who influenced national thinking during the Civil War period found inspiration in the Queen City.

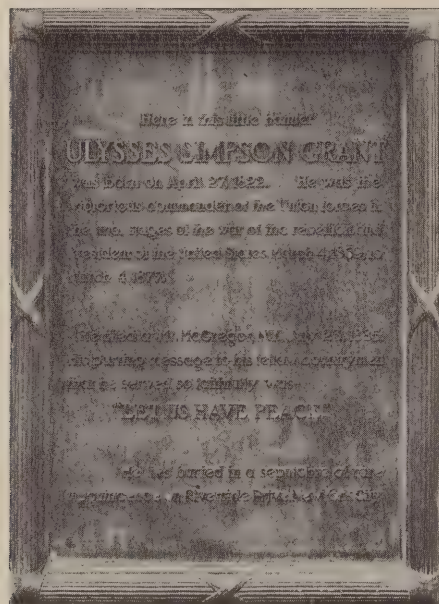


Harriet Beecher Stowe

Near the grounds of the old Lane Seminary, stands the Stowe home where Harriet Beecher met and later married Professor Calvin Stowe, in 1836. Their home is now a museum, dedicated to the authoress of Uncle Tom's Cabin. Her famous novel grew out of the increasing anti-slavery sentiment that swept Cincinnati in the decades immediately prior to the "War Between the States" which was to resolve the slave question.

From Cincinnati, some of the flames were fanned which helped ignite the Civil War conflagration. As the largest city west of the Atlantic seaboard and north of New Orleans, Cincinnati attracted a wide variety of folk. Stephen Collins Foster came here for a four-year clerkship in his brother's steamboat firm on the waterfront, where he heard many of the Negro melodies which later found form in such songs as "Old Folks at Home" and "Oh, Susanna." The Reverend Lyman Beecher came with his family to head Lane Seminary. His daughter, Harriet, absorbed, during her 18 years in Cincinnati, most of the historical background which she subsequently wove into the plot of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Prior to the war, the city was a center of abolitionist publications, of which John Birney's *Philanthropist* was a leader. Through these songs and writings, intense interest was aroused in the plight of the slaves.





Where Indian Creek enters the Ohio River, at Point Pleasant, the highway spans the stream on a steel bridge. Here, the motorist who passes may pause to read the marker honoring Ulysses Simpson Grant.

On April 27, 1822, Ulysses Grant was born in the white frame house, at right; and as a youth, he attended school in the vicinity. The Grant home, now a park and a museum, is maintained in its original condition.

A border community, Cincinnati felt

While the heat of actual battle passed the city by, Cincinnati was deeply involved in the war. The conflict curtailed the city's vital trade with the South; but its factories boomed with military orders, and thousands of men volunteered for duty in the forces of the Confederacy as well as the Union. From "neutral" but Southern sympathizing Kentucky came occasional threats of invasion. The city became an armed camp as Colonel Morgan's Raiders passed close to the north during their lightning dash across southern Indiana and Ohio. Abraham Lincoln, a familiar figure to Cincinnatians, attacked slave-holding Kentucky in his famous "Cincinnati Speech" before a torch-light rally in 1859, as the war clouds gathered. Stubby cigar-smoking General Ulysses S. Grant, who eventually brought victory to the Union, was born thirty miles upriver and often visited Cincinnati in his youth.

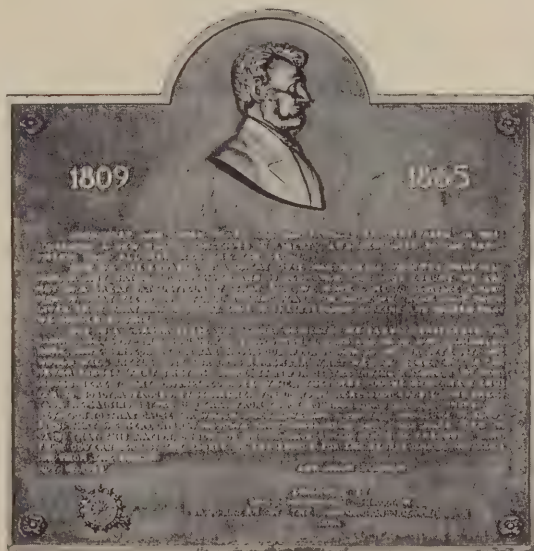


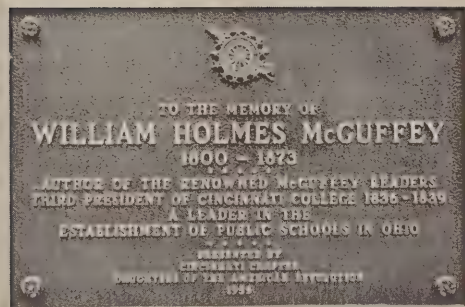
the passions of the War Between the States.



Abraham Lincoln's gaunt form, at far right, dominates downtown Lytle Park in this heroic sculpture by George Grey Barnard. Created on a commission and presented to the city by Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft in 1917, the statue was placed near the tree shaded streets reminiscent of another day.

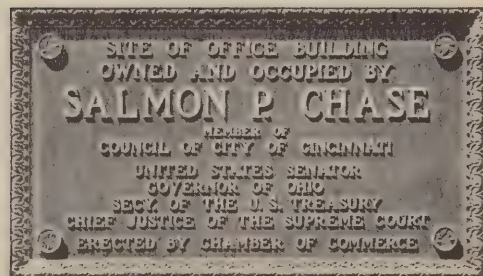
The text of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address is contained on the bronze tablet at right, set within the rotunda of the Union Terminal. This is both an impressive and appropriate site, looking over Lincoln Park Dr. toward the Cincinnati skyline and distant hills of Kentucky.



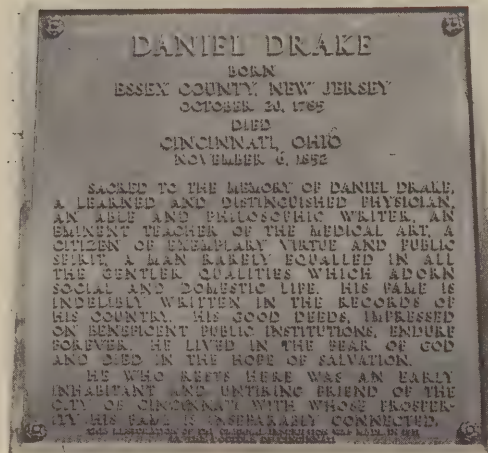


Appropriately, the Teachers College, University of Cincinnati, has the marker at left, to William McGuffey, a president of the Cincinnati College. He authored the McGuffey Readers, from which millions learned their ABC's throughout the major part of the 19th century.

A center of the arts and the professions,



Salmon P. Chase, lawyer and statesman, is honored with the marker, above, located on the Studio Bldg. on Third St., once the commercial center of the city, where his law offices were located.



Daniel Drake, physician and educator, founded the Medical College of Ohio in 1819, the first medical college west of the Alleghenies. Drake, an internationally respected leader, though a stormy individualist, is recognized as the "Father of Western Medicine."

*Cincinnati shares her
accomplishments and
leaders with the world.*



Frank Duveneck, whose style and technique influenced an entire school of contemporary art, taught during the last nineteen years of his life at the Art Academy. At left, a portrait of his wife, and below, a bust of Duveneck with his painting, "A Little Girl in Grey."



Since the landing of the first settlers, Cincinnati has produced men and women who not only rose to prominence along the banks of the Ohio, but went afield into the wider world to gain fame. Cincinnati owes its renown as a medical center to Doctor Daniel Drake, who fostered the new science of healing in the new community. Its college flourished under William Holmes McGuffey, and few art academies can lay claim to a greater craftsman than Frank Duveneck. Statesmen such as Rutherford B. Hayes and Salmon P. Chase have called Cincinnati "home"; and it is the only city to produce a man who was both President and Chief Justice of the United States, William Howard Taft.

Rooms in the Golden Lamb, such as the one below, honoring John Adams, a guest in 1843, are reminiscent of another year. The facilities are twentieth century, but the furnishings recall a slower pace, when the sound of the coach horn was a familiar one in Lebanon.



Lebanon's Golden Lamb — the oldest hotel in Ohio.

In the days before canals, railroads, and modern highways, twenty-five miles or so was a good day's journey. So there had sprung up, at frequent intervals, inns, taverns, and hotels to meet the needs of the early travelers. One inn still flourishes, as old as Ohio itself: Lebanon's Golden Lamb. The inn began as a log building at a crossroads between the East and the Midwest, Lake Erie and Cincinnati. The present structure was erected in 1815, and through its doors have passed many distinguished guests: James A. Garfield, De Witt Clinton, General Ulysses S. Grant, Samuel L. Clemens, Martin Van Buren, presidents, authors, statesmen, and educators. Old outside but modern within, the Golden Lamb is a priceless survivor from an era when Ohio was young.

Like the historic inns of England, with their quaint names, the Golden Lamb displays a gilded replica of its namesake. This one, at right, with its brief historical sketch, hangs before the handsome colonial main entrance off the spacious veranda.

Ohio and Pennsylvania HOTEL.

SIGN OF THE



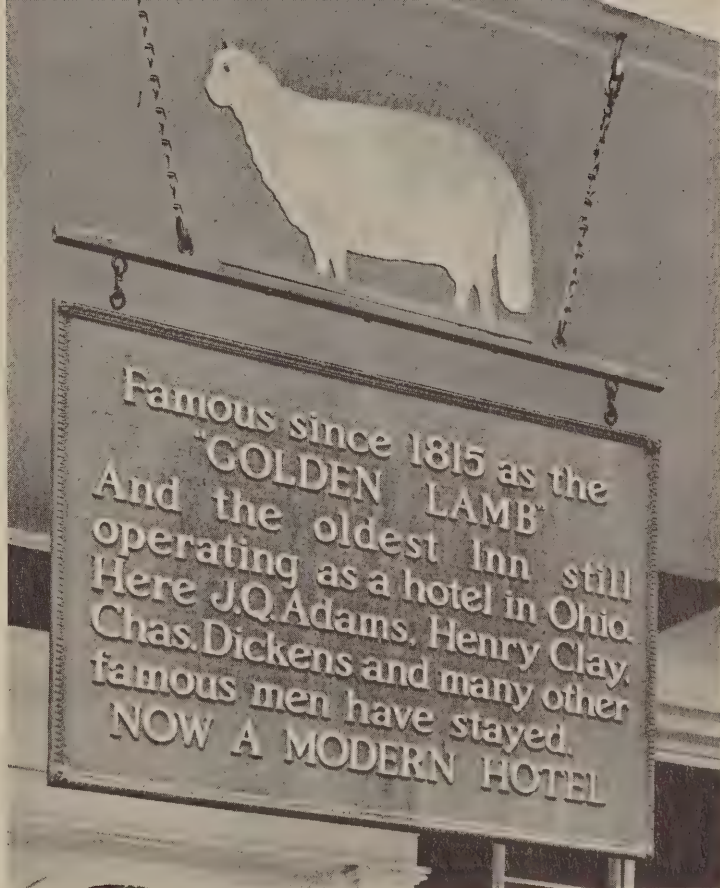
GOLDEN LAMB.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his thanks for the liberal encouragement he has already received, and has the pleasure of informing the public that he has made very handsome improvements to the Hotel, which are now complete, and not excelled by many in the west, where Ladies and Gentlemen who may think proper to favor him with call, will find good accommodation; he will endeavor by diligent attention to provide his table with the best the country affords, and his bar with the choicest liquors; his stable shall also be well furnished with all necessary provender and a careful and attentive hostler.

By the publica humble serv't.

HENRY SHARE.

Lebanon, April 10, 1827.



GLENDOWER

WARREN COUNTY MUSEUM

A restored home of the 1830's,
furnished with household articles
from the early families of
Warren County.

Open 9 to 5 except Monday

VISITORS WELCOME



Built of bricks burned from native clay, Glendower is an outstanding example of Greek Revival architecture. It is furnished with personal and household items that once belonged to families of Lebanon and vicinity. Upon restoration in 1945, Glendower was presented to the Ohio Historical Society. At left, the marker at Ohio Route 42, and below, the study.



Early mansions tell of gracious living

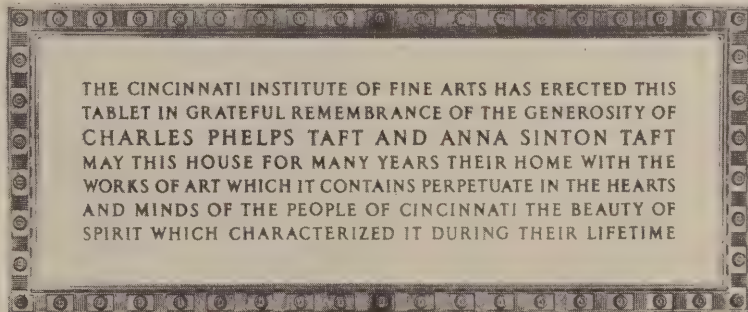
Alongside bustling highways or shadowed by modern office and factory buildings, it is still possible to find remnants of days when life moved at a slower pace, when speed was measured by the distance a horse could cover in a day. Outside Lebanon stands Glendower, one of a row of fine homes that crown a hill overlooking Turtle Creek. Here, John Milton Williams, young county prosecutor, settled with his bride, Mary Ridgon, in 1836, and entertained many prominent guests such as Lebanon's governor and statesman, Tom Corwin. It was later the home of Durbin Ward. Located in Cincinnati, opposite Lytle Park, is the Taft Museum, built in 1820 for Martin Baum, subsequently a girl's school, and the home of Nicholas Longworth, David Sinton, and Charles P. Taft. From its porch, William Howard Taft accepted the nomination to the presidency of the United States in 1908.

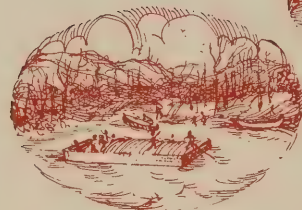


in another day.

The Taft Museum's Yellow Room at right, furnished in the period of 1820's, is representative of the many high vaulted chambers, furnished with art treasures collected by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Phelps Taft.

The Cincinnati Institute of Fine Arts was founded in 1927 at the suggestion of Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft to foster musical and artistic education and culture in Fine Arts. A gift of their home and an endowment assured its fulfillment.





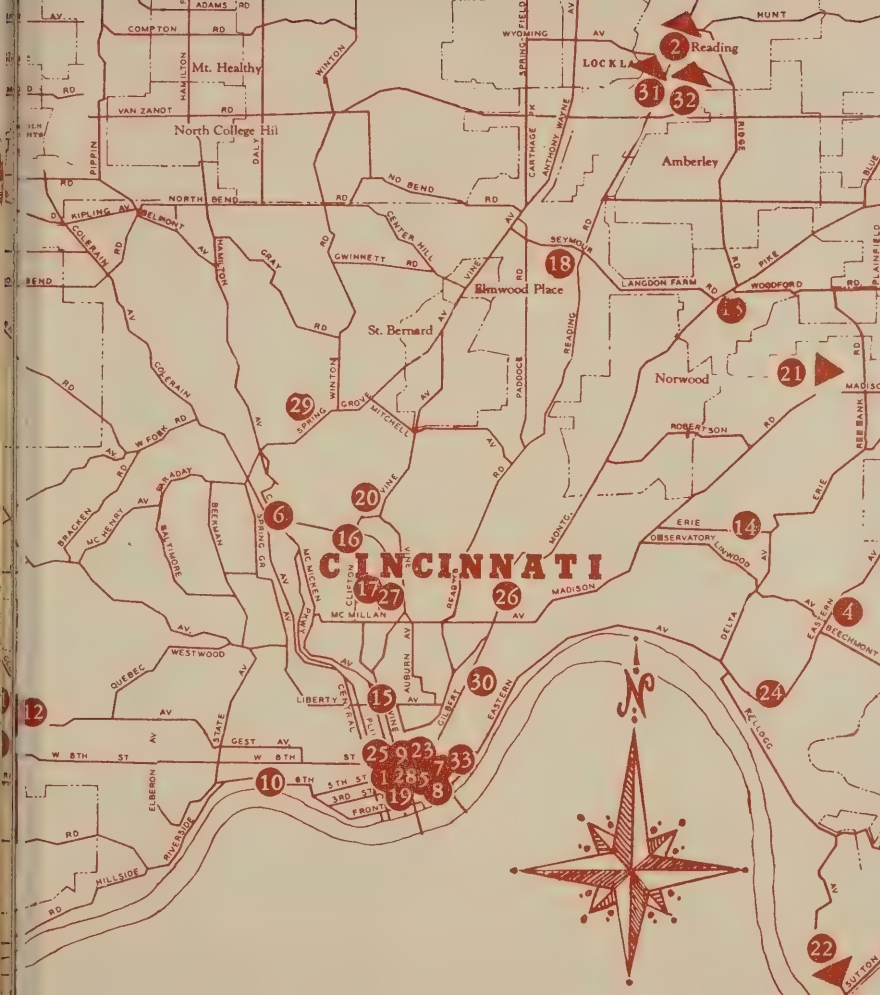
Losantville 1789



Cincinnati 1960

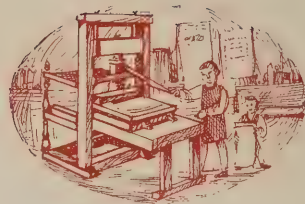
Cincinnati's towering skyline looks down where pioneers landed.

And so the city grew, maturing through the boisterous years into the great community it is today. Cincinnati, a metropolis of more than a half million people, serves as the hub of an area within three states where more than a million people work and play. The days of the river packets and canals have gone; yet the Ohio River, the city's artery of commerce, now carries more tonnage in its sleek Diesel-pushed barges than was ever moved by the old sternwheelers, the "Queens of the River." Huge industries producing aircraft engines, machine tools, soap, and electronic equipment have replaced the packing houses that once made Cincinnati known as "Porkopolis." The city government, founded in the traditions of the past but looking to the future, has served as a model for the nation. Her people, hardworking, industrious, and conservative, have contributed to her ability to weather the economic and social crises which face a rapidly growing community, Cincinnati, with a rich heritage of the past, still proudly claims the title of "Queen City."



- 1) Tyler Davidson Fountain, 5th and Vine Sts.
- 2) Fort Wallace, Ohio Route 350, west of Morrow
- 3) Fort Finney, Brower Road, Columbia Park
- 4) Columbia Settlement, Wilmer Av.
- 5) Yeatman's Cove Landing, 4th and Sycamore Sts.
- 6) Gen. St. Clair, Ludlow Ave. at Central Parkway
- 7) Fort Washington, Guilford School, 421 E. 4th St.
- 8) The Powder Magazine, 3rd St. and Broadway
- 9) Pioneer Trail-Central Parkway at Main St.
- 10) Hobson's Choice, 1200 Front Street
- 11) The Harrison Memorial, Loup Rd., North Bend
- 12) The Cleves Presbyterian Church, Cleves
- 13) Pleasant Ridge Presbyterian Church, Montg. Rd.
- 14) Hyde Park Baptist Church, Erie and Mich. Aves.
- 15) St. Francis Church, West Liberty and Vine Sts.
- 16) Rabbi Wine, Hebrew Union College, Clifton
- 17) Cincinnati College, University of Cincinnati
- 18) William Woodward, 7001 Reading Road
- 19) The Public Square, 414 Walnut Street
- 20) Kemper Log House, Cincinnati Zoo, 3400 Vine St.
- 21) Christian W. Adamschmidt House, Camp Dennison
- 22) The Ulysses S. Grant Home, Point Pleasant
- 23) Lincoln Statue, Lytle Park 4th at Lawrence St.
- 24) Stephen Foster Statue, Alms Park
- 25) Thomas Buchanan Read, 16½ Eighth Street
- 26) Harriet Beecher Stowe Home, 2925 Gilbert Ave.
- 27) William McGuffey, University of Cincinnati
- 28) Salmon P. Chase, 3rd and Main Streets
- 29) Doctor Daniel Drake, Spring Grove Cemetery
- 30) Frank Duveneck, Art Museum, Eden Park
- 31) Golden Temple Hotel, Broadway, Lebanon
- 32) Glendower, Ohio Route 42, Lebanon
- 33) Taft Museum, 316 Pike Street

The bronze tablets shown in this booklet are only some of the many within the Greater Cincinnati area. They commemorate the major historical developments in the city's growth. Other markers, and where they may be found, are listed below.



*William Maxwell's Print Shop,
a tablet to the printer of the
first newspaper in the North-
west Territory is located in the
Public Library.*

*Otis Station, Thirteenth at Sycamore
Cutter Jr. High School marks
the site of Levi Coffin's home, a
major link in the underground
railroad.*

*The Rankin home, Ripley,
first station on the underground
railroad where Eliza is believed
to have crossed the Ohio on ice.*

*White's Station, Hartwell,
near the Millcreek and Wayne
Ave. where a log blockhouse
guarded the approach to Fort
Washington.*

*Columbia Settlement, East Cincinnati,
a tablet in the Lunken Airport
Terminal honors the pioneers
who founded Columbia.*



*Burnet House, 3rd and Vine Streets,
Judge Burnet's estate, later the
Burnet House, a palatial hotel
and social hub of the city.*

*Prime Meridian, Ind. — Ohio Border,
on U.S. 52, the first surveyed
state boundary in the New
World was the basis for map-
ping the Northwest Territory.*



*First White Child in Losantiville,
born March 17, 1790, William
Moody is honored on the tablet
in the portico of the Gas and
Electric Company building.*

*Doctor John Richmond, Newtown,
site of the first Caesarian Sec-
tion in America, performed
1827, is marked on Church
Street.*

*Ludlow Blockhouse, Cumminsville,
built in 1907, was known as
Ludlow's Station; is located at
Wayne and Knowlton Streets.*

*McFarland's Station, Kennedy Heights'
first building built by Col. Mc-
Farland near present Woodford
and Robison Rds., in 1795.*

*Miami Fort, Columbia Park,
a moundbuilders' defensive
earthwork atop a hill over-
looking the junction of the
Ohio and the Big Miami Rivers.*

*The Pioneer Cemetery, Wilmer Ave.
a towering Corinthian column
marks the graveyard of the
Columbia Settlement.*

*The Harrison Oak, North Bend,
the "Indian Oak", when Indians
held council beneath its branch-
es, stands nr. Harrison's Spring.*

*Sedam Springhouse, Delbi Township,
site of Col. Cornelius Sedam's
home, built in 1795, beside pres-
ent Delbi Pk. and Mayhew Rd.*

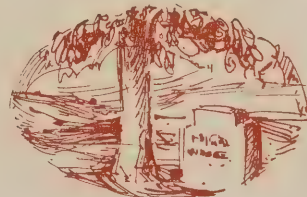
*Mercer's Station; Newtown,
site of Captain Aaron Mercer's
blockhouse, now marked at 109
Main Street.*

*The Miami and Erie Canal,
marked at 14th St. on Central
Parkway, was opened in 1827
and eventually linked Cincin-
nati with Toledo.*

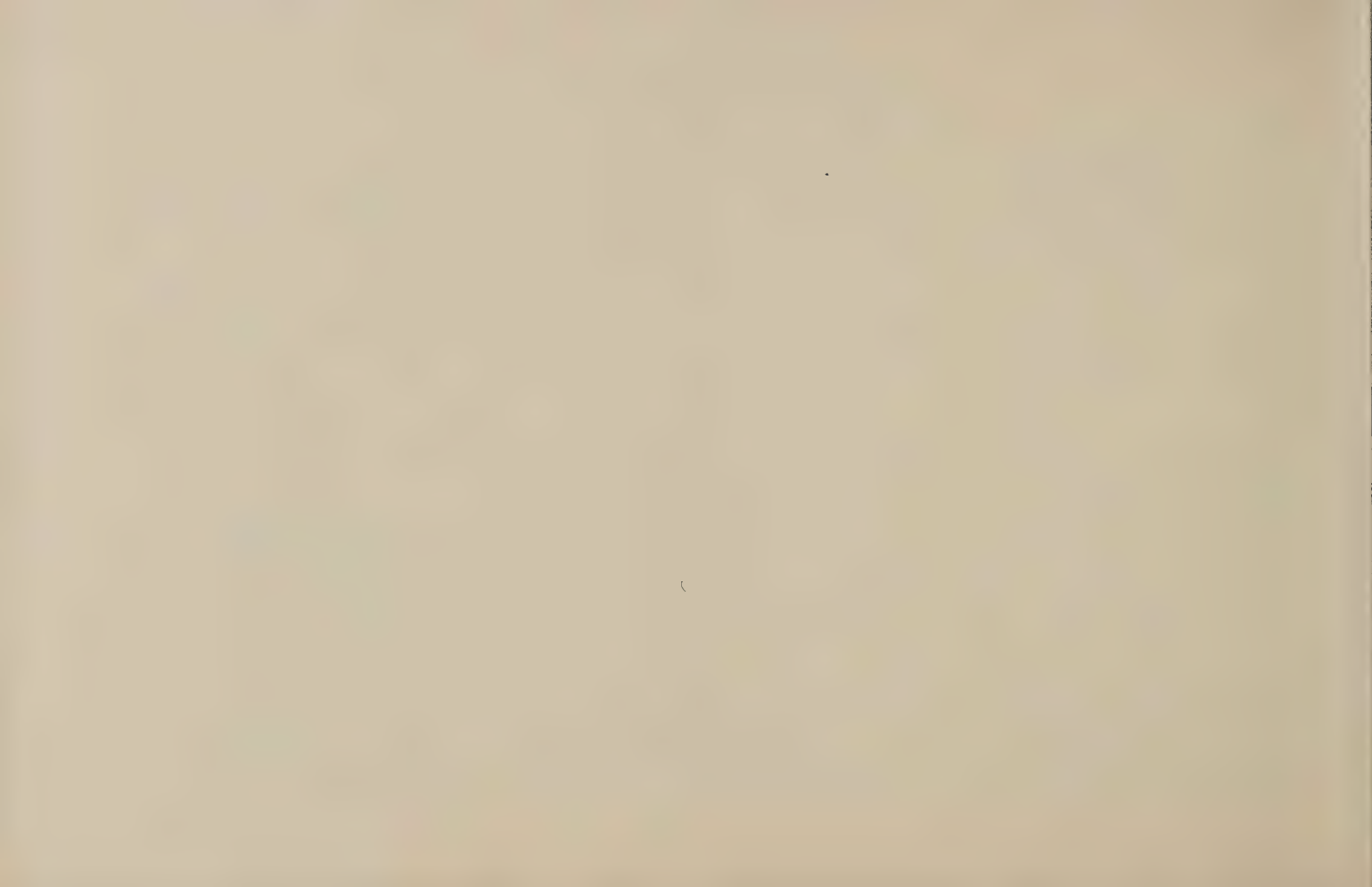
*Explorer George Rogers Clark,
liberator of the northwest from
the British, is honored by a tab-
let in the Public Library.*

*Cincinnati's First Public School, built
in 1829, stood on the bank of
the Ohio, two hundred yards
south of the marker at Eastern
Avenue and Martin Place.*

*Piatt Park, 8th and Vine Streets,
Cincinnati's first donated park
was given to the city in 1817
by John and Benjamin Piatt.*



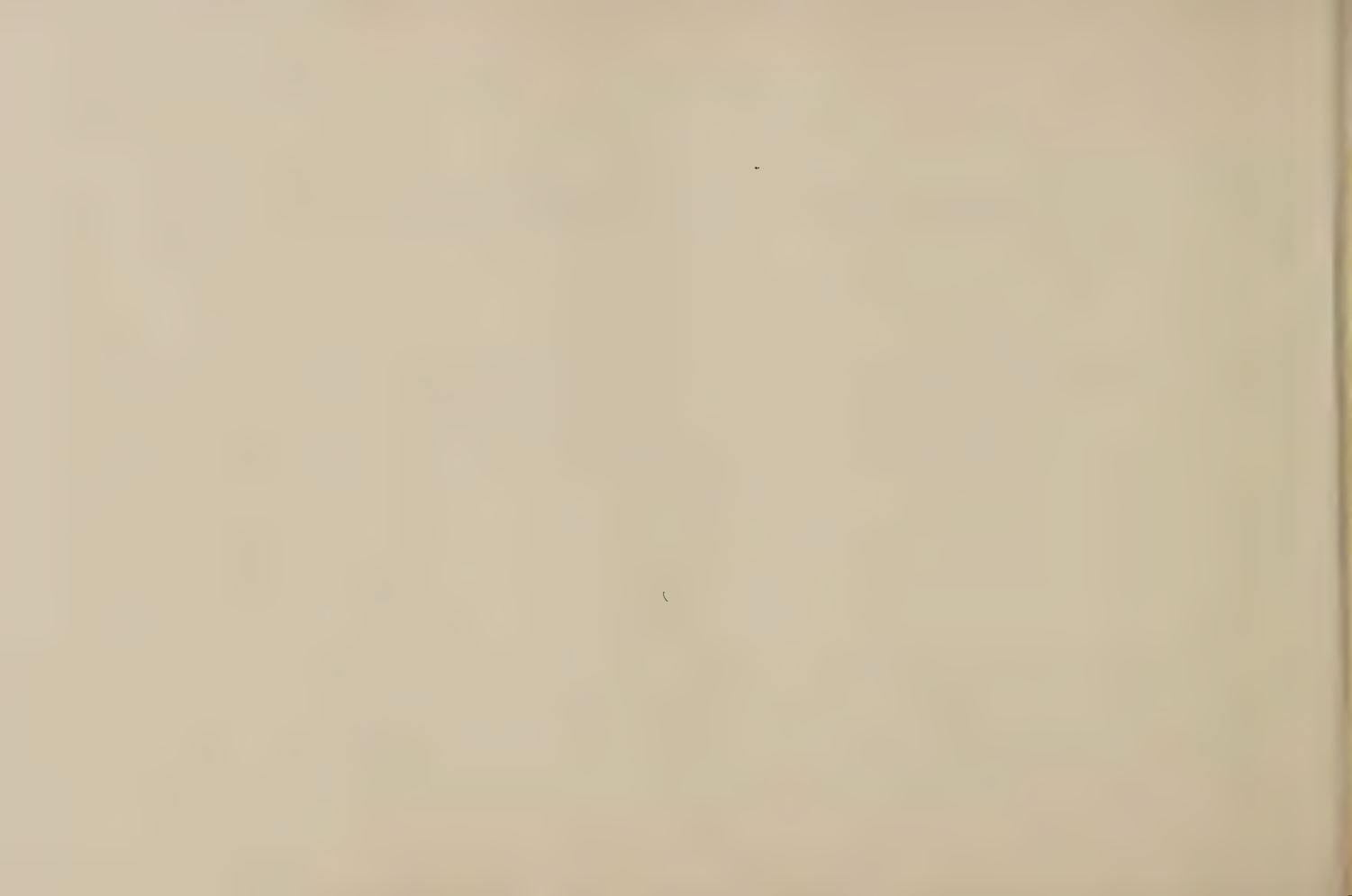
*John Symmes' grave, North Bend,
lies in Congress Green Grave-
yard, near Loup Avenue, west
of the Harrison Memorial.*



The idea and title for this booklet were suggested by the late Philip Lyon. As a memorial to him, this work was initiated and sponsored by his brother, Robert Lyon.

The Editorial Board of *Cincinnati in Bronze* is deeply grateful to the Ohio Historical Society, the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, The Anthony Wayne Parkway Board, the Daughters of the American Revolution, Cincinnati Public Library, Cincinnati Institute of Fine Arts, the Cincinnati Public Schools, and all those who, through their assistance and contributions, have made the publication of this booklet possible.

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Left: Major Benjamin Stites, leader of the founders of the Columbia Settlement, is buried in the Pioneer Cemetery on Wilmer Avenue together with many of his faithful followers.

Right: An equestrian statue of General William Henry Harrison, astride a cavalry charger, stands in downtown Platt Park opposite the Public Library Building at 8th & Vine Streets.

Center: Cincinnati's changing skyline looks down on Public Landing, Sycamore Street at the Ohio River where the first settlers landed in 1788 and founded the town of Losantiville.

